4:Grajdanzev--38 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosan Aborigines
116, 241, 433, 454, 511, 464

"The Japanese sources quote the following figures as proofs of their economic progress: in 1938 the aborigines produced 34,079 koku of rice, they received ¥ 230,253 for sugar cane raised on their fields, and ¥ 52,713 for silk cocoons; they had 29,247 pigs, 8,142 water buffalo, 3,964 cows, and 11,766 goats. Eighteen thousand aborigines had deposits in post offices to the aggregate amount of ¥ 414,000 (1937). Let us examine these figures: 34,079 koku of rice for the population of 90,000 give about 0.3 lb. of rice per person per day, less than one-third the average for Japan, and it should be remembered that rice is the aborigines' foremost crop. When the same division is made of the 29,247 pigs and 11,766 goats, there is little more than one sen per day per capita. If one takes into considera-[sic] crops on the average brought ¥ 13 per year per family, or less than one sen per day per capita. If one takes into consideration the fact that numerous tribal chiefs have many more pigs, goats, savings, etc. than the average native, one may understand the poverty in which most of these 'former savages' now live in the new conditions. Here lies the real cause of their rebellious spirit. They cannot exist on what they have. They have no choice but to work for the Japanese, and the Japan Year Book informs us that there are now 32 per cent of them who 'are able to understand Japanese to the extent of performing some simple work'. "

22: Wiedfeldt--39 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 156, 181, 241, 433 Atayal

Atayal domestic economy produces no surplus which they could give up. Every family plants just as much land as it needs for its own maintenance. Besides, who would take a surplus off their hands, since every family produces the same thing and has enough for itself? The impulse to make a profit, which now dominates our whole life, is completely lacking....Furthermore, the Atayals have no competition, that motive power of economic life. Indeed, the effort to produce more than the other fellow and thus to dis tinguish oneself may be seen only in the skull hunt. Finally, they do not know how to aim at the greatest possible production with the smallest possible expenditure of strength.

22: Wiedfeldt--40 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 45, 433, 463, 592 Atayal

Atayal economy has developed only one special profession, for the exercise of which there is always a market and which is paid in wages. With this one exception, the families provide for all of their needs themselves, on their own fields, which are theirs as long as they use them. The size of the fields is just large enough to support the family and to keep the family supply of labor occupied. Everything that has to do with profits is lacking, such as the production and sale of surpluses, competition, ground-rent, interest, and employers' profits, as well as all the more important phases and ramifications of economy, from communications to capital and credit.